(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2468)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1794.

STOCKHOLM, *January* 26.

THE trial of the conspirators of Stockholm is suspended. It is thought that the arrival of baron D'Armfeldt, who is to be conducted as a prisoner from Italy into Sweden, is deemed necessary to throw greater light upon this affair; mean while a secret ferment prevails; the officer on guard near the countess of Rudenskold, who has been transferred to the prison for criminals, was threatened with death, on the fourteenth instant, in the street, by some unknown persons masked, if she were not set at liberty in the course of four days. In consequence, the patroles which parade Stockholm night and day have been increased, and the guards doubled. A reward of a thousand dollars has been promised to those who shall give information of the individuals in masks, who threatened the officer.

FRANCFORT, *January* 21.

Field-marshal Moellendorf, appointed to the chief command of the Prussian army on the resignation of the duke of Brunswick, arrived here last night, and immediately set out for Mentz.

The French have fallen back towards the mass of their forces; their head quarters are at Newstadt, Worms and Frankenthal, after having been plundered of every necessary, are at length evacuated.

Colonel de Maek is arrived to regenerate the disorganized army of the unhappy Wurmser; that object being accomplished, he returns to the army of Cobourg, of which he is appointed quarter-master general, a post occupied heretofore by prince Hohenlohe. The latter is to have a distinct corps under his immediate orders, which will probably be employed between the armies in the Netherlands and those on the Rhine, to operate against Lorraine.

BRUSSELS, *January* 14.

Among the reinforcements received by general Jourdan's army last week, beside 18,000 troops of the line and four regiments of chasseurs, are six battalions raised by requisition in Picardy, consisting of 800 men each. Of the men brought from the department of Calvados, 180 deserted and arrived here on Saturday last; they were formerly persons of distinction, and took up arms only for the purpose of making their escape from France. They say that 24 battalions of 800 men each, were raised by requisition in Picardy; that they are in general badly disciplined and badly cloathed, but well paid and well fed; that they choose all their own officers by a majority of votes; that Jourdan's army is to be augmented to 150,000 men by the middle of February; and that the invasion of the Austrian Netherlands is to be attempted.

The action which took place on Wednesday last seems to have been very bloody. On Saturday 350 French, wounded and prisoners, arrived here, and 28 waggon loads of Austrians wounded.

On the 16th a body of 8000 men of prince Cobourg's army passed the Sambre near Marolles, and attacked the French in their entrenchments, which were carried by assault. The enemy had 700 men killed and wounded. This victory is attributed to the skill of colonel Mack, who is again returned to the army.

The French in their turn attacked our post near Templeuve, but were repulsed—with great loss, however, on our side.

It is expected here that general Wurmser is removed from his command, and ordered to Vienna, to answer for his conduct before the council of war.

Jan. 24. The arrival of colonel Mack at the army, and the victory of the 16th, would have quieted our alarms with respect to an invasion: but unfortunately the movements of the prince of Saxe Cobourg have revived our fears. The heavy artillery has been sent from the frontiers towards Holland. It passed through the streets in carriages covered with hay. The artillery of the Hanoverians, with 150 waggons loaded with bullets and bombs, took the same road. A deserter from Paris confirms the reports of former deserters, that general Jourdan waits only for reinforcements of cavalry from La Vendee and the army of the Moselle, to attack all the posts of the combined army at once.

He adds, that a corps of 6000 men, consisting of fugitives from Holland, Liege and the Austrian Netherlands, has joined Jourdan's army, and demanded to lead the column that is to march to Brussels.

Jan. 29. The republican army of general Jourdan seems more to threaten different parts of our provinces with hostile designs, especially Tournay and the districts of West-Flanders. Notwithstanding the badness of the weather, a great number of troops constantly collect in the environs of Lille, and the hostile generals strain every nerve to inure to discipline the people of the first requisition.

Between the 18th and 19th instant, the French made several attacks upon the Austrian cantonments between Lille and Tournay, on which occasion several obstinate skirmishes took place in which the enemy was repulsed every where with loss. Those petty engagements are always the forerunners of some serious attack, which we have to expect from one day to another.

On the side of Ypres and Furnes, the French continue their ravaging incursions. On the 19th one of the enemy's detachments advanced from Berg. St. Vinox to several villages about Furnes. Their superiority of number forced our advanced posts to fall back, but not till after a most obstinate conflict. The French then entered those villages by detachments, and after having plundered them of all they could, set fire to a church, and to several farms and country seats, carrying off with them about fifty waggons loaded with booty.

While the frontiers of Flanders continue to be the sport of devastations of the republicans, our light troops frequently and in revenge penetrate into the environs of Landrecies and Cambray, to the very frontiers of Picardy.

A little while ago, a corps of Uhlans advanced to a village in the district of Cambray; the inhabitants fired upon them from their windows and doors, and killed and wounded several of them, on which account the Uhlans set fire to the village.

We are assured, that the plan of the next campaign will be quite different from that of the preceding. The Prussian army, after having been considerably reinforced, will be joined by all the contingents of the circles of the empire. While the Austrian army now in Germany will join that of the prince of Saxe Cobourg.

LEYDEN, *February* 4.

The news from the empire, which arrived this morning, does not confirm the former accounts of the French army having crossed the Rhine; on the contrary, they are obliged to keep a good look out for acting on the defensive, on the side of the Rhine which they possess. General Pichigru has quitted the command of this army to succeed general Jourdan in the command of the northern army, who has been cashiered with disgrace. Pichigru is succeeded by general Michaud, as commander of the French army on the Rhine, under the orders of general Hoche, who is at the head of the two armies of the Rhine and the Moselle.—General Michaud commanded the troops against Fort Louis, or Fort Vauban, when it was evacuated and destroyed.

The French have to a certainty evacuated Worms, and a detachment of Prussians entered it on the 24th ult.

PARIS, *January* 7.

A letter from Brest of the 1st inst. gives the following description of the naval force in that harbour:—Never was there, under the ancient government, in the Road of Brest, so well disposed and imposing a squadron; police and subordination prevail among the sailors; the officers display energy and firmness; and all burn with desire of making the English dance the *Carmagnole*; they all burn with a desire of washing away, in the blood of Pitt, the affront given to the arms of the free Frenchmen at Toulon. Twenty-five republican ships wait the signal, to go to strike down the foes of liberty, even on the banks of the Thames.

Jan. 26. Letters from Lyons mention that the executions continue without intermission; that in four days there were 325 persons guillotined at Lyons, and 339 shot.

Marseilles is declared to be in a state of siege. General La Poype commands there, and has addressed the inhabitants on the occasion.

General Dugomier, who lately commanded at Toulon, is appointed to command the army of the Eastern Pyrennees.

PLYMOUTH, *January* 11.

An account has been in circulation here yesterday and this day, that a fleet of French men of war, to the number of twenty-five sail, besides frigates, &c. were actually in the Channel, which has occasioned no small alarm; but happily there does not appear any good authority for the report, which at first received much credit.

That the French fleet have sailed from Brest is more than probable; but their destination is supposed to be for the Mediterranean, and not, at present for the British Channel. We have, however, little doubt but the Sans Culottes will pay us a visit in the spring; and there is as little doubt but they will meet with a very warm reception.

It is generally wished here that government would issue arms to the inhabitants and its vicinity, as an army of 10,000 men might be raised in the course of twelve hours, which are, without arms, rendered useless.

LONDON, *February* 9.

His royal highness the duke of York is expected in England on Friday next. The command of the British troops devolves on Sir William Erskine; and it is not believed that his royal highness will return to Flanders.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the admiralty-office from Gibraltar, by which conveyance government have advices from lord Hood, &c.

His lordship has been much disappointed in the succours he expected from the several Italian states in alliance with Great Britain;—even the grand duke of Tuscany did not appear very prodigal of his attachment;—our ships continued in great want of provisions; the French are unable to fit out more than five ships of the line from Toulon, and that not within six months. Had the other allies performed their part as well as the English, not a single line of battle ship, it seems, could have escaped;—the enemy, as it is, have not a single frigate left in those seas; and lord Hood has put six or seven French ships into commission, which are attached to different parts of the British squadron, under white colours.

Admiral Gell, in the St. George, of 98 guns, with four other ships of the line, are arrived at Gibraltar, from a long cruize, to repair. The ships are in very different condition, and are expected to be dispatched home about May next. The admiral was in bad health, and expected to leave his station in a very short time.

A squadron of twelve ships of the line is to see admiral Gardner and the East-India convoy through the bay of Biscay.

The total amount of the French emigrants appears now, from the muster, returned to government, to amount to 14,877 men, women, and children, brought off by the British fleet from Toulon.

The inhabitants of the island of Guernsey are very much alarmed at the immense preparations which the French are making at Cherburg, St. Maloes, and Havre-de-Grace, and are daily expecting a visit from them.

The merchants and inhabitants are sending the most valuable of their property to this country for safety.

One of the advice boats belonging to the island, a few days since, took a peep into Cherburg, and there saw between 70 and 80 sail of vessels, supposed to be transports, besides several men of war.

LA FAYETTE.

A person of undoubted veracity, just arrived from Magdeburg, brings intelligence that the four French prisoners (La Fayette and his companions) who during a year, had been detained in the dungeons of that town, after having been three months imprisoned at Wesel, far from feeling their captivity lightened in proportion as it is prolonged, have on the contrary lately experienced an aggravation of severity. The bolts and bars have been doubled in each of the four cells that enclose them, and the people of the town are prohibited all communication with the prison; nay, the persons whose duty calls them thither are only admitted under very severe restrictions and precautions the most minute. Government, it is supposed, have had no concern in these alterations, but they originate in the fears and barbarian selfishness of general Hulsen and a major Senet his creatures; who, if they dared, would at once bury the victims under their command, were it only to rid themselves of all responsibility. This is the more probable, because government, after having suffered the prisoners to live at their own expence till lately, has just granted them a subsistence; which if not abundant may at least decently suffice. Be it however known or not to the court of Berlin, it is certain, that the unfortunate sufferers, whom it is much more easy to oppress than to criminate, are groaning under the hand of authority.

Feb. 10. We mentioned the report of the duke of Brunswick being about to succeed to the command of the grand armies in Flanders; but the fact is very equivocal, nor do we believe it. All that we know for certain is—that the duke of Brunswick has not only given up the command of the Prussian army of the Rhine, but has also resigned in disgust all his military employments, and rank in the Prussian service. His serene highness does not approve of those who at present direct the crooked politics of the court of Berlin.

A letter from Vienna, dated January 20, contains the following news:—

"The object of the negotiations of the marquis Luchesini has at last transpired. The court of Berlin refused to take any part in another campaign, unless subsidies were paid to his Prussian majesty by the emperor and the German empire. These have been granted. The yearly sum to be paid by the emperor and empire amounts to ten millions of florins; and his Prussian majesty has bound himself, besides his contingent to furnish his army of 42,000 men at the opening of the ensuing campaign.

"His imperial majesty has at length given his consent to a war-tax being imposed on his subjects; but in order to ease their burthens, he has at the same

time resolved to send a set of gold plate to the mint, which was made under the reign of Francis I. and cost above a million of florins. With the same view he has also lessened the expences of the court.

"Since the evacuation of Toulon, very strong solicitations of succour have been made to our court by that of Turin, which fears lest the French army, which has been employed in the reduction of Toulon, may direct its operations against Piedmont, which would also expose Lombardy to imminent danger."

By private letters from the continent we learn, that the French have offered the king of Prussia five millions of crowns, to withdraw his forces from the allied powers.

By our letters from Brussels, we learn that after the council of war, the prince de Saxe Cobourg, attended by colonel Mack and other officers, returned to Mons. A missive was addressed by the minister to the assembly of states, upon which they are now deliberating—and a proposition has been made to the associated volunteers of that city, to march to the frontier to repel the threatened invasion; but this the citizens have refused.

CORK, *January* 18.

The White Boys are again commencing their depredations in this city, and its vicinity. Last Wednesday night they assembled on the Grand Parade to the number of 600, with a determined resolution to disarm our militia; they proceeded to wrest the arms from the company on guard, and partly succeeded. The people of this town are enraged at the mode adopted respecting substitutes.

Whilst I am writing, I hear the mob are all under arms, their vengeance is principally directed against those who, when a respectable citizen is drawn, refuse him the liberty of finding a substitute, but absolutely insist on his advancing a sum more than necessary for procuring one. We hope something may be immediately done to pacify the people. Every thing should be devised to prevent a repetition to those alarming riots, which some years ago distracted this part of Ireland. Several are endeavouring to distinguish themselves in suppressing the tumults; no doubt they are actuated with the hope of a yearly pension of 500l. and a title, which, Sir Henry Mannix flattered the ministry into on a supposition that he deserved these, for his extraordinary exertions on a similar occasion.

The regulars are all under orders for embarkation; at this critical moment it is certainly impolitic. The major of the city militia, who is a most worthy and respectable character, has been challenged by a citizen, for some dispute which arose on the ballot.

NEW-YORK, *April* 20.

SURRENDER of FORT BOURBON.

By a gentleman this moment arrived from Newport, (R. I.) we hear that general Rochambeau and his suite have actually arrived at that place in the Vesuvius and Britannia.—Fort Bourbon surrendered on the 23d of March, having been distressed for water after the taking of Fort Louis on the 21st, by the breaking of the water conduits. The garrison consisting of about 1000 soldiers are sent to Europe. We apprehend this news to be authentic.

Extract of a letter from Newport (R. I.) to a merchant in this city, dated April 16th.

"Last evening arrived here a British sloop of war and a transport, which brought general Rochambeau and his suite from Martinico, which was given up the 23d March. When the ships left Martinico, the British troops were embarking for Gaudaloupe."

By the captain who came in the above sloop of war as a pilot, we are informed that there were about 50 American vessels in the harbour; the men belonging thereto, were, agreeably to assurances of Sir John Jervis, to have been liberated on his getting possession; but were prisoners on board of a prison ship when the sloop of war sailed. And that the masts and rigging of the American vessels lying there were entirely cut down. [This information is given by the captain from Newport, who heard it from the one above mentioned.]

Extract of a letter from Newport, dated April 15, 1794.

"Two ships carrying the ensigns of slavery from Martinique, with general Rochambeau and his family on board, who gave up Fort Bourbon on 23d of March, on condition that himself and family should be sent to this port, and the remainder of the garrison sent to France, which was so small that five ships carried them all. We are told by the captain of one of the ships, that general Rochambeau held the garrison as long as his powder lasted."

The president of the United States has appointed Josiah Tattnall, Esquire, federal marshall for the district of Georgia, in the room of Robert Forsyth, Esquire, deceased.

By the vessel arrived from Sherburne about two days ago, we learn that the February mail from England, was arrived at Halifax—the letters brought by her may be daily expected.

April 22. Yesterday arrived here from London, the ship Ohio, captain Kemp, who left the river Thames the 12th, the Downs the 18th, and Land's End the 25th of February.

Captain Kemp, brought sixteen passengers, most of whom are mechanics. They say many others have taken passage in the different vessels for America.

Captain Kemp sailed in company with the American Hero, Factor, and the Ellis, of this port. The Belvedere sailed six weeks before the Ohio, and, after having received considerable injury, was obliged to put into the Isle of Wight. Many other vessels sailed the same day in company with the Ohio, for different ports in America, but not under convoy as reported. The ship James, captain Howard, had not arrived.

Captain Kemp says, that after the English fleet left the Channel, a number of French frigates took that opportunity of placing themselves in the Channel; and took a great number of vessels—report says sixty or seventy sail.

Extract of a letter from London, dated February 12.

"The merchants have applied for a convoy to be extended to American as well as British ships to and from America; ministry are disposed to grant it, but require time to consider the propriety of the extention to your flag without an arrangement with your government; and Mr. Pinckney will probably be applied to on the subject."

April 24. The brig Liberty, captain Penfield, arrived here yesterday, in 50 days from Bourdeaux, informs, that he obtained a special permission to leave that port; and that 20 sail of American vessels were left there under the restriction of an embargo.

A letter from Boston, dated April 16th, from a gentleman of character, says, "The agreeable news of the release of American vessels in the West-Indies, is confirmed by several arrivals at Salem, from Antigua. A brig has just arrived here from Guadaloupe. We have intelligence that more than 20 sail of liberated vessels had arrived at Martha's Vineyard,

---

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 22.

Letter to a gentleman in this city, received by this day's mail, dated New-York, April 21.

"The ship Ohio of this port, has arrived at the Hook, after a passage of forty-two days from London—she is now coming up, and should she reach the town before the mail closes, we will communicate the information that may be received by her.

"It is said that she sailed in company with upwards of 300 vessels, from the Channel, bound to different ports in America, under convoy of some British ships of war."

Yesterday the following resolution passed the house of representatives of the United States—Yeas fifty-eight, nays thirty-eight, viz.

Whereas, the injuries which have been suffered and may be suffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great-Britain on their neutral rights and commercial interests, as well as from her failure to execute the seventh article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient for the interests of the United States, that the commercial intercourse between the two countries should not continue to be carried on in the extent at present allowed:—

RESOLVED, That from and after the first day of November next, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great-Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, shall be prohibited.

A committee was then appointed to prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the above resolution.

April 25. The following important communication was read in the house of representatives of the United States yesterday.

(TRANSLATION.)

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—OR DEATH.

The representatives of the French people, members of the committee of public safety—

To the citizens, members of the congress of the United States of America.

AFTER having laid the foundation of our liberty it became incumbent on us to secure it. A national government is born, and with it victory. Emanating from the will of the people, it has their energy. For the salvation of the state it has been resorted to, and the state is saved. At its voice 15 armies are in motion, and triumph. At its signal interior order is restored—fruitful industry is expanded—the conspirators fall.

We impart the news of the success of our armies to a people, who, having obtained liberty in a similar manner with ourselves, cannot learn but with enthusiasm of the victories of the republicans, and the downfal of tyrants.

Policy already appreciates the advantages of the retaking of Toulon. Already have the neutral powers proclaimed themselves, and Genoa, indignant at the atrocity of our enemies who have sullied her territory by the vilest and blackest of crimes—Genoa has resumed all her energy, and driven the English and Spaniards from her ports.

In the north, our triumphs, not less brilliant, have given the combined powers some severe shocks.

They had dared to menace Dunkirk, Maubeuge, and Landau. Every where have they been beaten; every where have they been put to flight; and even towards the Rhine, our army in pursuit of them had advanced to the very gates of Mayence.

Such is the long catalogue of success, which unfolds itself at the same moment, at every point to which the French republic sends her invincible phalanxes.

So many victories will convey nothing astonishing to you;—you, magnanimous republicans, who will easily conceive the prodigies which liberty is capable of performing, after having in this vast career left to the defenders of the people memorable examples.

You had already participated in our triumphs, as well in thought as political union: Our successes reverberated on you, and the fall of our external and implacable enemies, will be as satisfactory to America as to outraged France. Our cause is reciprocal; it is that of every people who honour humanity.

It is under these glorious auspices that the representatives of the French people are pressed by the desire of drawing closer more than ever, the bonds of friendship, which unite two great, generous, and free nations.

Thus liberty will have two points of fixture on the world, and being an immoveable colossus, she will rest one foot on each hemisphere.

At her voice let agriculture and commerce, those two sources of national prosperity, pouring out under our hands their mutual exchanges, multiply, extend, and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Let us discard every thing which may disturb this necessary harmony pointed out by the nature of things, still more than by a reciprocal interest; that harmony which has not a cautious, selfish mercantile policy for its principle, but the esteem, the fraternity, all the social and beneficent virtues which flow from liberty.

Honour, prosperity, safety and fraternity.

The representatives of the French people, members of the committee of public safety.

JEAN BON ANDRE,	ROBESPIERRE,
C. A. PRIEU,	COUTHON,
P. BARRERE,	CARNOT,
BILLAUD VARENNE,	COLLOT D'HERBOIS,
R. LINDET.	

Paris, 22 Pluviose, 2d year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(10th February, 1794.)

Faithfully translated from the original, by

GEO. TAYLOR, junior.

April 23, 1794.

The express of general Wayne, (mentioned in our last) brings accounts that the army under the command of that general, has not yet met with the least opposition from the Indians—that the troops were in high spirits, and well supplied with provisions and every other necessary.

Extract from the GRENADA GAZETTE of 28th March, 1794.

The well directed and incessant fire that had been kept up by the English batteries, had so much damaged Fort Bourbon, that it had been deemed practicable for some time to carry it by assault; but from the certain knowledge that the besiegers had, that the mass of the enemy were carried to a considerable distance from the body of the place, it was not thought proper to sacrifice the lives of such a number of brave men as must have perished, if the besieged should have sprung them, which there was every reason to believe would have been done.—On the side of the fort next the town, the natural strength of the place, and the protection of Fort Louis, had been so much depended on, that that side was left without those subterraneous works. The capture of Fort Louis therefore became an object necessary to pave the way for the carrying Fort Bourbon.—The former was taken without any loss on Thursday, and the town of Port Royal, with all the shipping in the Carenage, fell into the hands of the English. This was an acquisition of great value and importance. On Sunday the enemy received the last summons, and on perceiving the advantages the besiegers had gained, and the advances they were making agreed to admit a British regiment into the fort, to remain together with the French garrison till the terms could be finally adjusted. The sixth regiment accordingly marched in and remained till Tuesday, when the English colours were hoisted, and the French marched out with the honours of war, to the number of 800, 200 of whom were whites, and the remainder negroes and mulattoes. They are all shipped to France.

Four hundred had been killed during the siege, and the works were in a state of ruin.—The greatest part of the guns were dismounted, the mortar beds rendered useless, the buildings within the fort entirely destroyed, and the body of the place filled with rubbish, the loss of the British on the whole did not exceed 200.—General Rochambeau has it left to his election to be sent either to France or America, and it is believed that he will be prudent enough to prefer the latter, when he considers the fate that commonly awaits the republican generals when they fail of success.

ST. VINCENTS.

DOILE versus SLOOP GEORGE.

The additional instructions to the commanders of his majesty's ships and privateers, dated the sixth of November, 1793, do not, I conceive, influence this court, but allowing for a moment they did, this vessel does not appear to me to fall under them, her destination at the time of her capture being for this island, as appears in evidence. Her clearance for Martinico seems sufficient grounds for detaining and bringing her into port. Therefore I decree, that the vessel and cargo be restored to the claimant, the claimant first paying costs. GEORGE LOWMAN, Judge court of admiralty.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 1.

Messieurs GREEN.

A TRAVELLER passing through the elegant and salubrious city of Annapolis, the dignified seat of the Muses, with pleasure beholds the social and philanthropic disposition which pervades generally its respectable citizens. He could not help recollecting the words of an inspired pen, from which he respectfully draws a small inference.

"The City at UNITY with itself."

How bless'd the spot, where all are join'd
As one in judgment, one in mind!
In truth and honour all agree,
And bound in links of UNITY!
Rooted and grounded deep in love
Not Death itself their souls can move;
By love cemented all agree,
And live a life of UNITY.
Anger and envy, rage and strife,
Self-will, self-love, and pride of life,
Are all subdu'd, and all agree,
To live in truth and UNITY.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

January 17.

A secretary read the following letter:

"Port National, 18th January, 1794.

"Good news! More prizes gained from the enemies of the republic! This morning four vessels have entered our Road. In truth it seems as if the English were determined to pay the expences of the war; for within the two last days, ten of their ships have been brought in by four frigates to the port of Cherbourg only; the same number have been carried into Morlaix: and besides this, we have a rumour that a convoy of 45 sail have either fallen or are likely to fall into our hands. This report will soon be confirmed or refuted; but at any rate it is my duty to lay it before you.

"Every thing here is in the utmost activity, and according to the report of the oldest officers, there never was such an example given of indefatigable zeal;—Courage by sea, as upon land, secures liberty to its defenders. Let us not however slacken our efforts in consequence of our success, but let us rapidly pursue our course to the end that prudent philosophy directs. May the patriots always remember the last year! May it always be present to their eyes, to prevent them from falling into that lethargy which was so pernicious to liberty! May they despise those Charlatans, those scoundrel retailers of phrases at so much per line, who were clamorous in the tribune to procure the tarnish of popularity, only that they might the more securely demolish the republic! May they in fine, remember that the most dangerous pretext is, that of the public welfare! Health and fraternity.

(Signed) "MULAND."

"P. S. I break the seal of my letter to announce to you, that the Carmagnols, la Pomone, L'Engagement and la Babet, are at this moment come into the Road, and bring us the certain accounts that the captures amount to fifty-two vessels, all very richly laden. They fell in with this convoy, under the escort of a brig and a sloop, which they sunk with a single broadside. All the ports of the Channel are full of vessels taken from the enemy. A descent in the spring, and England will be free. Adieu."

The president said, that this news was so very interesting, that he demanded permission to send to the committee of public safety, to see if this letter was true, which was decreed.

February 1.

Jambon Saint Andre said, he had new successes to announce! Breard and himself had ordered a squadron of three ships of the line and some frigates to cruise off the coast of Ireland. They had returned ro Brest on the 23d of January, after having made 15 prizes, of which 12 were already come into port, viz.

A Jersey corsair, carrying ten guns, taking by the Jean Bart.

La Mistere, a Danish brig, 120 tons, from Amsterdam for Madrid, loaded with grain, taken by la Felicite.

The Rural Maid, an English vessel of three masts, 300 tons, taken by the Thames, an English frigate, now French.

The Mermaid, an English brig of 50 tons, from Oporto, with wine and oranges, taken by the Insurgente.

The Gustavus, a Swedish brig, 200 tons, from Stockholm, with grain, &c. for Leghorn, taken by the Northumberland.

The Concord, an American vessel, 300 tons, and three masts, from Philadelphia, with sugar, coffee, and cotton, for England, by la Felicite.

The Sultes, a Danish brig of 250 tons, from Amsterdam for Madrid, with grain, taken by the Insurgente.

The John Sayer, an American vessel, 400 tons, from Virginia for England, with tobacco, by the Insurgente.

The Dæmates, a Danish brig, 200 tons, from Amsterdam for Leghorn, with grain, by the Thames.

The Commerce of Boston, an American brig, 150 tons, from Boston, with sugar, coffee and cotton, for England, by the Insurgente.

The Grenville, an English vessel, of three masts, and 300 tons, with coals, taken by the Achille.

The Bonny, an English brig, 200 tons, with salt, taken by the Insurgete.

The three other prizes are expected every hour.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 8th day of May next, at the dwelling plantation of JOHN DEALE, in the Swamp,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, taken in execution as the property of said DEALE, and sold to satisfy a debt due to RICHARD DARNALL, executor of Henry Darnall.

And on Saturday the 10th will be sold, at the plantation of JOHN BULLEN, on the north side of Severn, several NEGROES, of both sexes, taken in execution and sold as the property of JOHN BULLEN to satisfy a debt due to JAMES [illegible]. The sale on each day to begin at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 29, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY ONEAL WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS KING,
RICHARD WELCH, } Executors.

By order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the second June next, at the late dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, in St. Mary's county,

THE personal property belonging to the deceased, consisting of NEGROES, HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, KITCHEN and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; also about SIX HOGSHEADS of TOBACCO. The terms of sale CASH.

Those who have claims against the said Cartwright, are desired to produce them for settlement, and such as are indebted to make payment to

PHILIP KEY
AND
JAMES KILGOUR, } Attornies for Elizabeth K. Cartwright, the administratrix.

April 20th, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the nineteenth day of May next, and continue sitting from day to day, until Saturday the twenty-fourth day of the same month, to hear and determine upon appeals made by any person on the lists of assessment in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid.

By order,

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com. Tax.

RAN AWAY from his overseer, at my plantation on Herring creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 23d instant, a negro man by the name of CHARLES; he is a small slim made fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with gray eyes for one of his colour, flat nose, down look, wide mouth, and stammers a little in his speech if scared or in a hurry to speak; he is very fond of snuff, and generally has a box. Whoever will take up said negro CHARLES, and secure him in any gaol in this state, so that his master may get him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS current money, and if brought home, shall receive SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, paid by

JOHN WEEMS, of Weems's Forest, Calvert county.

April 24th, 1794.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport church, a light bay GELDING, about thirteen and an half hands high, appears to be about four or five years old, branded on the off buttock with something like Wh joined together, his left hind foot white, a star in his forehead, a large snip on his nose, and his tail docked. The owner is desired to prove his property in said gelding, pay charges, and take him from

JAMES G. WATSON.

April 24, 1794.

FAYETTE,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days, viz. Mondays and Tuesdays, in each week, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, at the Head of South river, four days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.

FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white, five years old this spring, and near fifteen hands and an half high, handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, sinew, and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse Venetian, imported by captain Dobbins, his dam was got by Little Figure, out of a remarkable fine Imported mare, her pedigree unknown,

Fayette will be at his stand at Mr. Thomas Bicknell's by the 10th of April, and will cover mares at six dollars each, and five shillings to the groom, if one mare only, but if the same person sends two or three mares, one guinea each, and if four or more mares, four dollars each, and two shillings and sixpence to the groom, provided the money is paid by the first of November, if not, eight dollars each mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares of Mr. Bicknell at 2/6. per week, and superior pasturage may be had on reasonable terms, but he will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, some time about the last of December, or first of January past, a PACKET (which contained a number of papers) directed to THOMAS MARSH FORMAN. The papers can be of no use or value to any one but the subscriber, who will feel himself much obliged to the finder, or the person who has the possession of the packet, if they will deliver it, with the enclosed papers, to major SWAN, of Baltimore, who will pay the above reward, for

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

April 10, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for dealings at his store at Hunting-town, lately under the care of Mr. Peter Emmerson, are requested to pay up their balances to Mr. John E. Barry, who is the only person authorised to receive them; those who cannot make immediate payment it is expected will give their bonds, (with security if required), otherwise suits will immediately commence without respect to persons.

SETH BARTON.

Calvert county, April 14, 1794.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land, called and known by the name of GISBOROUGH, according to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of May next, for the electing a REPRESENTATIVE to the Congress of the United States for the third district in the room of JOHN FRANCIS MERCER, Esquire, resigned.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 23, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the first day of July, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

SAMUEL WARD MIDDLETON, Nanjemoy.
Ignatius Simms, near Bryan-town.
Elizabeth Tims, late widow of Robert Tims.
John B. Turner, Esquire, (4), Port-Tobacco.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

April 17, 1794.

Dancing School.

MR. O'DUHIGG respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has opened his DANCING SCHOOL for another quarter, this spring and summer, for the purpose of perfecting ladies and gentlemen in the graces, manners, and the several branches of that useful and becoming accomplishment.

Those ladies and gentlemen who will please to honour him with their commands, may depend that he will exert his utmost endeavours to merit their approbation. The hours of attendance for young ladies are from four to seven every afternoon, and the young gentlemen from six to nine.

N. B. Mr. O'Duhigg proposes to attend private families.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a Dutchman, by the name of JOHN NONN, a printer, about twenty-one years old, and says he belongs to THOMAS BRADFORD, printer, in Philadelphia. His master is hereby requested to take him away, or he will be sold in two months from the above date for his prison fees, and other expences, according to law, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, April 5, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Allen's Fresh, which, if not taken up before the first day of July, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JAMES ADDERTON (2), Allen's Fresh, Charles county.
Mme. Baratte (2), Newport.
Nathan Mackie, Charles county.
Wm. Philips, Charles county.
Alex. Smoot (2), Charles county.
Henreta Winsor, Blenheim.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

Allen's Fresh, April 17, 1794.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation a dark bay MARE, four years old, fourteen and an half hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with an heart, her setlocks trimmed, and shod before. The owner may have her on proving property and paying charges.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Anne-Arundel county, Poplar Spring, April 5th, 1794.

To be RENTED,

And entered on immediately,

A HOUSE and LOT in Port-Tobacco, with every convenience to it, formerly occupied by Dr. Warren. A good garden and spring can be made convenient to it. For terms apply at the Post-Office, in Port-Tobacco.

March 20, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

THERE is at the plantation of JACOB FRANKLIN, near West river, taken up as a stray, a small brown MARE, supposed to be eight years old, about twelve hands high, has no perceivable brand, has two white feet, a white face, long switch tail, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Anne-Arundel county, March 24, 1794.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately discovered in circulation, and on tracing the same were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably first issued; to avoid imposition, it is thought necessary to give the following description of them, by which they may be readily detected:—

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the note.

The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

The signature, *Wm. Patterson*, is badly done; the strokes of all the letters are stiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourish under the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, so that the sum may be more or less, at pleasure.

No true Post Notes of the alphabetical mark above described, have been lately issued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders, or any of them, of the following description, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plate.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every person who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

WM. PATTERSON, President of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 7, 1794.

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring states are requested to republish the above. 3 X

BADGER,

Is in high order, and stands this season at the Haylands, the seat of JAMES CARROLL, on Rhode river, and covers mares at thirty shillings each.

BADGER is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands two inches and an half high, bony, lengthy, strong and active, four years old this spring; he was got by the noted Old Badger, the property of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, whose stock stands in the highest estimation of any in the state of Maryland for carriage and saddle horses, his dam was a valuable Virginian mare whose pedigree is unknown.

Good pasturage at 3/9 per week, but no warranty against escapes or accidents.

If the money is not paid on or before the first day of November next, the sum to be paid for each mare will be one guinea, or two barrels of corn, at the option of the proprietor of the horse.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Haylands, February 29, 1794. 7

In CHANCERY, April 12, 1794.

ON the application of JOHN BURGESS, jun. trustee for the benefit of the creditors of JOHN BURGESS, sen. an insolvent debtor, it is adjudged and ordered, that the first day of June next be limitted and appointed, before which day all claims against the said insolvent are to be brought into the said trustee, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 15th day of May next.

Test. 3 X SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENNET DYSON, late of Charles county, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of June next, that the subscriber may ascertain what he has to pay in behalf of said estate.

3 X WALTER DYSON, Administrator.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me last Saturday; he crossed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Island on Sunday about nine o'clock, and stole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coatee and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue surtout, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very likely lad, well made, wears a queue, some little plaits in his wool, and dresses very fashionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well sized, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for Dick, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PACA.

Baltimore town, April 9, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken out before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

NANCY AUQUHEART, Head of Severn.

John Bullen, Philemon Brown, exrs of Ridgely and Evans, Sarah Butler, Phil. Thos. Baker, Monf. Boyreau, Annapolis; William Brogden, Queen-Anne; James Byus, Joseph Byus (2), Lower Marlborough; Arthur Bryan, Wye.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan, George Conaway, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; John Chew, West river; major Richard Chew, Herring bay; Robert Cumming, Liberty-town.

Gabriel Duvall (6), Dawson and Co. Monf. Denis, Annapolis; George Digges, near Annapolis; H. Dorsey, Indian Landing; capt. Disney, West river; Richard Darnall (2), Portland Manor.

Citizen Emerian, Annapolis; Peter Emerson (2), Thomas Egan, Calvert county.

John Fitzhugh, Richard Fleemen, Mr. Fowler, at Mr. Stevens's, Annapolis; capt. William Fitzhugh, near Annapolis.

John Gwinn, Stephen Girard, John Gray, Thomas Glisson, John Gordon, Mr. Green, Messieurs Green, Samuel Green, Annapolis; John Groves, Queen-Anne,

Alexander C. Hanson (2), Samuel H. Howard (3), Caleb Hawkins, William Hannah, Maria S. Heermance (2), care of George Mann, Annapolis; Anne Hawkins, at James M'Culloch's, London-town; Edward Hall (2), West river; James Hindman, Bennett's point.

Lancelot Jackies, Jane Johnson, care of Cæsar Peters, William Johnson, jun. care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; Samuel Iams, near Annapolis; Rinaldo Johnson, Calvert county.

Philip B. Key (6), Annapolis.

Cornelia Lansdale, William Lansdale, Monf. Lafarge, Monf. Lefland, Monf. Leremboure, Annapolis; Lansdale and Hodges, junior, Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.

Luther Martin, Walter Mackall, G. Mann, capt. Maberry, H. H. M'Kennie, Thomas M'Near, Annapolis; Milley Mears, Calvert county.

William Nelson, Anne-Arundel county.

Monf. O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis.

William Pinkney, Dr. Robert Pottenger, care of William Cooke, George Plater, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Monf. Quiroard, Annapolis.

Horatio Ridout (2), Absalom Ridgely (2), Joseph Curtis Roman, William Rawlings, Annapolis.

Benjamin Sims, at Mr. Mann's, Henry Sypple (2), capt. Walter Smith, care of T. Johnson, jun. Henry Speck, care of Mr. Mann, major Jonathan Sellman, Ben, at col. Stone's, Annapolis; Stephen Steward, West river; capt. James Somervell (2), Patuxent.

Monf. Tainturier (2), capt. Taylor, Annapolis; Elizabeth Topping (2), Wye river; capt. Robert Town, major Thomas Tillard, Anne-Arundel county.

Williamina Vallette, Row-Down.

John Worthington, Thomas Walley (2), Richard Watts, care of A Ridgely, Mr. Willmore, Anne Watkins, Annapolis; Richard Weems, at capt. Disney's, West river; Joseph Wilkinson (2), Joseph Webb, on board the ship Sally, Hunting-town.

Richard Yates, Annapolis; Joshua Yates, South river.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

April 1, 1794. X

Anne-Arundel county, February 25, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD HARWOOD, senior, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid; those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, without further notice.

MARGARET HALL, RACHEL HALL, LUCY BATTEE, } Executrixs.
WILLIAM HALL, 3d. HENRY HALL, JOHN BATTEE, } Acting Executors.

RAN away from RICHARD HARWOOD, senior, deceased, in his life, some time in or about the month of May, 1792, a negro man named DICK, about twenty-two years of age, five feet ten inches high, well and stout made, complexion black, down look, stutters much when quickly spoken to, has great emotion in attempting to speak, and hardly able to pronounce one syllable. Any person apprehending said negro, and securing him in any gaol, so that the subscribers get him again, if taken one hundred miles from home shall be paid TWENTY POUNDS, if sixty miles FIFTEEN POUNDS, if only ten miles from home TEN POUNDS, including what the law allows, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.
HENRY HALL,
JOHN BATTEE.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE, Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, Sunday excepted, at Mr. JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH's TAVERN, in Elton, Cecil county, the following property, viz.

ALL those parts of three TRACTS of LAND, lying in Elk river Neck, in the aforesaid county, called ST. JOHN'S MANOR, LUSH'S LOT and STONEY RANGE, containing three hundred and fifteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

And part of a TRACT of LAND, called HYLAND'S DISCOVERY, adjoining the aforesaid three tracts or parcels of land, containing twenty-six acres, more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The above land was formerly the property of Mr. JACOB LUSH, of Cecil county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the state of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 31st, 1794.

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purpose for which my lottery was instituted, and sensible that nothing short of a successful and speedy collection can enable me to do it. I hope those friends who have been so obliging as to dispose of tickets for me, will readily excuse me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies arising on their respective sales, and remit the same to messrs John Davidson, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joseph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough; or to myself, during the sitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I shall attend to receive them. I also flatter myself that every purchaser will, on the slightest reflection, feel the propriety of my wishes to have the above business completed without delay, and will therefore be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Washington county, March 25, 1794.

☞ EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

*** Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents. 4

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,
The LAWS OF MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1793,
ALSO,
The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of both HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

ECLIPSE,

Stands this season at NEWINGTON ROPE-WALK, and will cover mares at thirty-five shillings each, and three shillings to the groom.

ECLIPSE was got by Charles Wallace, Esquire's, Northern Eclipse, which he imported, his dam by Sweeper, his grand-dam by Driver, out of a good mare. The money will be expected with the mares, if credit, seven dollars in lieu thereof, to be paid in August next.

W. RAWLINGS.

April 11, 1794. 3X

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the second day of May, on the premises,

PART of the personal estate of EDWARD MARSHALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, stock, &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and for cash only.

BENJAMIN PHILIPS, Administrator.

April 14, 1794. 3X

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

Annapolis. F. GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.